

***IN THE SPECIFICATION***

*Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning on Page 2, line 12:*

Various schemes for producing elastic waistbands on disposable diapers have been proposed. Diaper waistbands are generally made by stretching an elastomer, applying the stretched elastomer to the diaper components, typically non-elastic in the waistband area, and allowing the elastomer to retract, thus gathering and shirring the attached diaper ~~web~~ components in the waistband area. The gathered waistband will then ungather to some extent when applied to a wearer, to give the waistband circumference some extension while the elastomer produces a retractive force holding the waistband snug to the wearer. However, this gathered-material waistband may be esthetically unappealing as looking less like a fully finished cloth garment or functionally deficient as forming channels for the leakage of exudates. Further, manipulation and application of the stretched, or tensioned, elastics to nonwoven webs moving at high speeds is difficult.

*Please substitute the following paragraph beginning on Page 27, line 18:*

In certain embodiments it is desirable that the cuff areas made according to the present invention be expandable by 25% of their original ~~dimensions~~ dimension or expandable by 50% of their original ~~dimensions~~ dimension ~~in at least one axis.~~

*Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning on Page 28, line 17:*

In Step 3 a-stretched leg elastic members 36, e.g., composed of four Lycra® elastomeric material strands 37 for each leg of, e.g., Lycra® XA Spandex® 740 DTEXZ T151 dull (/T-127) from E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, and adhesively laminated to a carrier sheet 39, e.g., K-T Slit and Spooled 0.67 mil ALE Carrier Sheet from K. T. Industries Inc., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, are applied to the top of backsheet material web 30.

*Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning on Page 29, line 7:*

In Step 6 a liquid retention structure 34, e.g., including a composite fluff pad that is approximately a 60/40 blend of a superabsorbent material e.g., Favor SXM-880, from Stockhausen of Greensboro, NC, and fiberized ~~Fluff Pulp~~ fluff pulp of 16% Hardwood, from Alliance Forest Products of Coosa Pines, AL, is applied to the backsheet material 30. The liquid retention structure 34 may further be covered on its side to be adjacent to topsheet 32 (Step 8) with a barrier tissue 56, e.g., American Tissue 12.5 pound white tissue from American Tissue Corp. of Neenah, WI. Additionally a forming tissue (not shown) e.g., white 9.79 pound per reel tissue from American Tissue Corp. of Neenah, WI, may be positioned to cover the side of the liquid retention (absorbent) structure 34 adjacent to the backsheet layer 30.

*Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning on Page 30, line 13:*

In Step 10 the containment flaps 46 may be adhesively laminated to the precursor garment web and have elastomeric materials, e.g., two elastic strands (not shown) such as Glospan S7 Spandex® fiber 700 denier (777 decitex) from Radicspandex (Globe Manufacturing) of Fall River, MA. The flap elastic strands may be laminated to a nonwoven material e.g., blue spunbond-meltblown-spunbond 0.65 oz/yd<sup>2</sup> to comprise the flaps 46.